

Arlington Advocate.

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NO. 7.

In the Winter.

In the winter, dearest Jasper;
O'er the lonely valley smiles;
In the winter, birds with music
Never flood the woodland aisles.

In the winter, down the hillside
Gaily coasts the gentler sex;
In the winter, o'er the sidewalk
Hangs the ulster for an X.

In the winter, softest sky-down
All the cedar pennons tips;
In the winter, the pedestrian
On the coal-hole cover slips.

In the winter, on the window
Keenly shines each frosty gem;
In the winter, fond Leander
Leaves his girl at 2 p. m.

In the winter, to the opera
C. Augustus Minnie takes;
In the winter, Georgiana
Blushes o'er the buckwheat cakes.

In the winter, silver sligh-bells
Jingle sweetly, mile on mile;
In the winter, doth the snow ball
Elevate the silken tile.

In the winter, beggar-sparrows
Round the gables chirp and prank;
In the winter, doth the plumber
Put some shekels in the bank.

In the winter, shrill winds whistle
Through the lover's summer nook;
In the winter, there are other
Things enough to fill a book.

—W. A. Croft.

THAT BROWN DRESS.

"I think it's about time I had a new dress," said Mrs. Torrey to her husband one day, when he was counting over the money he had just brought from town, where he had sold a load of wheat. "Suppose you give me one of those new bluffs, John, next time you go to town, and let me go with you." The coaxing smile she gave him failed to have its desired effect, however.

"A new dress!" exclaimed Mr. Torrey, evidently as much surprised as he had ever been in his life. "Why, Sarah, I thought you had plenty of good clothes. I don't see what you can be thinking of when you plan to spend money these hard times, on new dresses, when you have more now than you know what to do with."

"I don't know what you're thinking of when you say that," answered Mrs. Torrey. "I have had just two calico dresses in a year. I have the enormous number of six dresses, at present, in different stages of wear. One calico is quite good. Two calicoes are half worn out. That old brown dress has done duty for two years as my good dress, and this one"—holding up a frayed sleeve for his inspection—"shows for itself. I've mended it until there's nothing left to mend it with, and it won't hold together much longer."

"Well, that's only five," said Mr. Torrey.

"The sixth happens to be a lawn, which would scarcely be appropriate for winter wear," answered Mrs. Torrey. "I've worn that brown dress so long that I hate the sight of it. No matter where I go, that has to go, too. I don't believe the neighbors would know me if they saw me away from home with anything else on."

"I'm sure I shouldn't care for the opinion of the neighbors," answered her husband, loftily. "I always thought you looked extremely well with that dress on. It's warm and comfortable, isn't it?"

"Yes, and so is a blanket," answered Mrs. Torrey.

"I don't approve of the practice so prevalent among some of the farmers' wives, nowadays, of buying a new dress every time they take a notion into their heads that they'd like one," said Mr. Torrey, very impressively. "We've got to economize if we ever expect to get out of the present financial difficulties. If we all bought needless things, the country'd soon be bankrupt. I don't suppose you understand it Sarah; but it's extravagance that has made the hard times." And Mr. Torrey tried to look as wise as a professor of political economy.

"Not extravagance on my part," responded his wife, who was not much impressed with his arguments. "I want a new dress because I need one, and there is no extravagance about it. I have earned one, I think; but if you don't think so, you had better keep the money."

Mrs. Torrey's temper was up. Whenever her husband was in one of his extraordinary moods, he never failed to rouse her spirit. She knew that she was a careful, prudent woman, and she felt that a new dress—and half a dozen new dresses, for that matter—had been fully paid for by her economy in little things during the year.

But if he begrudged her the money, why, she'd go without, if she had to stay at home all winter. She wouldn't coax him for what rightfully belonged to her. If his sense of justice wasn't strong enough to prompt him to do the fair thing, she'd fall back on the old brown dress, and make that do for another season.

"I don't see much force in your argument," said Mr. Torrey. "If I had six suits of clothes, or even three, I'd be more than satisfied."

He folded up the money as if that decided the matter, and put it back in the pocketbook.

"You poor old brown thing!" Mrs. Torrey said, next day when she was airing the closet where she kept her clothes. "You've got to be 'Sunday best' for another winter, and she held up the dress to the light and inspected it closely.

The folds were faded a good deal, the trimming was out of date, and it had a kind of genteel-poverty look about it generally.

"I know what I'll do," she said, with a twinkle in her eyes. "I'll wear it everywhere, and I'll go out every time I can, and I'll make him as sick of it as I am. Last winter I wore that old gray delaine part of the time, but since that departed this life I'll have to make this do double duty."

Next Sunday she came down arrayed for church in the brown dress.

"I'm sure that looks well enough for anybody," her husband said. "If you always have as good clothes you won't have any cause for complaint."

Mrs. Torrey frowned, and then she smiled.

Half the farmers' wives at church had on neat new dresses, and her brown one looked more dingy than ever beside them. Somehow, the contrast between her appearance and that of her neighbors struck Mr. Torrey quite forcibly, but he was sure it wasn't on account of her dress. That was "good enough for anybody."

Mrs. Perkins had a quilting Wednesday afternoon, and the men were invited to tea. Clad in her brown dress, Mrs. Torrey made herself very conspicuous among the other ladies during the evening. The contrast between their pretty garments and her own was considerably to her disadvantage, and her husband did not fail to notice it; but—

"I'll warrant their dresses cost five or ten dollars apiece, and I can't afford that," he thought, and tried to forget that there were such things as dresses in the world.

The next Sunday the brown dress went to church again, and twice during the week it was on duty.

Mr. Torrey began to get tired of brown, but he wouldn't say so.

He stood it for a month. During that time the inevitable garment was worn no less than ten times. It was at Mrs. Baxter's sociable that Mr. Torrey capitulated, and that was the last time the brown dress made its appearance in public. He was sitting in a corner, behind two ladies, when one of them made this remark to the other:

"Mrs. Torrey is a nice-looking woman, I think."

"Yes," was the reply: "and she'd look ever so much better if she could dress as other folks do. To my certain knowledge, this is the third season she's worn that brown dress."

Mr. Torrey felt very uncomfortable. "What makes her stick to it as she does?" asked the other lady. "You know I've only been in the neighborhood six weeks, but I've never seen her in any other dress, and I've met her a good many times, too."

Mr. Torrey began to perspire freely.

"It's the only dress she has that's fit to wear away from home in the winter," was the reply.

"Is her husband poor?" asked the other.

"On, no; only economical," was the answer, with a little laugh that made Mr. Torrey tingle to the tips of his toes. "I suppose he's worth as much as most of the farmers in the neighborhood."

"And she hasn't anything better to wear than that?" exclaimed the other lady, indignantly. "If Mr. Torrey were my husband, and obliged me to wear one dress three years, I'd—"

Mr. Torrey didn't stop to hear the sentence finished. He never knew whether the ladies knew who the man was that made such an undignified dash for the side-door or not, but he has never met since without getting uncomfortably warm.

"See here, Sarah, I want to make a bargain with you," he said, next morning, looking very foolish and red in the face. "I'll give you fifteen dollars if you'll promise never to wear that brown dress away from home again."

"Why!" exclaimed Mrs. Torrey, with a twinkle of triumph in her eye. "I hope you haven't got tired of it? I'm sure it's good enough for anybody."

"Is it a bargain?" asked her husband, holding up the money.

"Yes," answered she; and then her lord and master beat a hasty retreat to the barn, where he happened to remember some work needed doing very much.

The next Sunday when Mrs. Torrey walked up the aisle at church, her husband was really proud of her. Her new black dress fitted beautifully, and the saque she wore was as neat as any in the house. And the pretty bonnet, with scarlet roses, that she had fashioned at home to wear with her new garments,

made her look five years younger than she had done in the old hat she had worn with the brown dress.

"You don't say you got that dress and this saque arrangement, and this bonnet, for that money?" he asked, when they were going home.

"Yes, I did," she answered. "I saved considerable by making them myself; and part of the ribbons and fringe I had before. I do believe I like this suit better than the brown dress."

"Hang the brown dress!" exclaimed Mr. Torrey; "I hope you'll never mention it again."

A Dog Bathing-Master.

Our faithful friend Jet, a powerful dog, lived with us on the Navesink Highlands. One summer we had a bright little fellow who, although not in the least vicious, yet had a boy's propensity to destroy and to injure and to inflict pain. Master Willie loved Jet dearly, and yet he would persist in torturing the patient dog outrageously, striking hard blows, punching with sharp sticks, and pulling hair cruelly. One summer's afternoon Jet was lying on the front piazza taking a nap, and Willie came out and assaulted him with a new carriage whip, which had been left in the hall. Jet knew the child ought not to have the whip, so he went and called the nurse's attention, as he often did when the children were getting into mischief or danger. But the girl did not give heed, as she should have done, and Willie kept on following Jet from place to place, plying the lash vigorously. Finding he was left to deal with the case himself, Jet quietly laid the young one on the floor, carefully took a good grip in the gathers of his little frock, lifted him clear and gave him a hearty, sound shaking. Then he took up the whip, trotted off to the barn with it, came back, stretched himself out in the shade, and finished his nap. The young gentleman did not interfere with him again, and ever afterward treated him with great consideration.

Nothing delighted the dog more than to go into the water with the young folk, and to see the bathing suits brought out always put him in the highest spirits. The children called him "the boss of the bathing-ground," and so he was, as he made all hands do just as he pleased. He would take them in and hide them out again, as he thought fit, and there was no use in resisting him as he could master half-a-dozen at once in the water. No one could go beyond certain bounds, either, under penalty of being brought back with more haste than ceremony. But, within the proper limits, he never tired of helping the bathers have a good time, frolicking with them, carrying them on his back, towing them through the water, letting them dive off his shoulders, and playing leap-frog.—St. Nicholas.

France's Gigantic Scheme.

France is affording fresh proof that she is one of the most wonderful nations on the face of the earth. The disasters of the Franco-Prussian war, and the payment of five milliards of francs as the further penalty for entering upon that war, would have crippled an ordinary nation. But France is not an ordinary one, and the result is that she has not only cast off her burden, but contemplates an outlay in internal improvements such as the most prosperous country could alone entertain. It will be remembered that M. de Freycinet, the new prime minister of France, before leaving his old department, drew up an elaborate report embodying a gigantic scheme for the creation, extension and union of railways and canals throughout the country. The estimated cost of these improvements is nine milliards of francs or \$1,800,000,000; but France is not deterred thereby, and in twelve years the scheme is to be worked out in its entirety. Already France is noted for the completeness of her railway system, which, with her rivers and canals, afford a means of communication apparently leaving little to be desired; but she is impressed with the belief that improvement is possible, and she is going to add 16,000 miles to her railways, and 900 miles to her rivers and canals. This fresh burst of enterprise on the part of France can have but one effect, and that is increased prosperity in the great industries already stirred into activity by the demands of India, America and the colonies. Rumor is already busy, says our excellent English contemporary *Capital and Labor*, with the names of English firms about to contract with the French government, while the iron and steel trades in America and Belgium must also benefit.

Miss Lillian Whiting is a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. She is healthy and handsome, and works at her desk until eleven o'clock at night. By-and-bye some lonely journalist will send a request to the *Commercial* office to "Please exchange."

—Detroit Free Press.

Spring brings the blossoms. Autumn brings the fruit—and also colds, etc., for which nothing is superior to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has ever been offered to the public. It always cures. Price 25 cents.

TIMELY TOPICS.

A large plant, growing from six to seven feet high, and producing a kind of cotton and flax from the same stalk, has been discovered in Wisconsin. Since good cloth can be manufactured from it, it follows that good paper also may be, and therefore the plant has been called the paper plant. If planted in the spring, it can be cut in the fall and winter. It bleaches itself white while standing, and will yield at least three or four tons to the acre.

Paper bricks are now being manufactured in Wisconsin, and lately a few were made by one of the paper mills of California, in which State they bid fair to meet with much favor, inasmuch as plenty of the best fibrous material—particularly aquatic rushes and vast forests of paper cactus, the latter substance being admirably adapted for the purpose—grows near at hand. Moreover, houses built of these bricks would need no plaster, and could be easily moved on wheels. It is said that the Chinese make the soles of all their shoes out of paper similarly prepared.

Three factions are said to be contending for the control of Russian policy—the purely reactionary or autocratic party, the reform party aiming to secure the most important reforms, and the so-called new party, desiring only a few moderate reforms, such as the decentralization of the Russian administration. This party does not seek to have a parliament, but simply provincial delegations with a purification of the civil service, and the adoption of severe measures against all destructive agencies. Count Schouvaloff is the chief supporter of these views, and his return to office will, in a measure, depend on them making them palatable to the Czar.

It is an error to suppose that Chinese of the wealthier classes make their meals off the most illustrious number of strange dishes which we read of in books of travel. These dishes exist and appear at official banquets, which, however, do not give a more correct idea of Chinese cooking than a public dinner in London or Paris would of the achievements which a good chef here could accomplish for a small party of gourmets. The big dinners of the kind described are generally given at restaurants in China, which, contrary to the general custom, have two, and even three stories, the public room being on the ground floor, and private rooms above, as with us.

A strange murder and suicide occurred a short time ago at Rossau, in Zurich. A man whose wife had left him, owing to his violent conduct, followed her to her father's house, fired right and left at the inmates, killing the father, discharged the remaining barrels of his revolver at the people who tried to arrest him, then defended himself with a pitchfork, and the moment the police had succeeded in depriving him of this weapon, which was not done before he had severely wounded several of his assailants, he drew a knife, cut his throat from ear to ear, and fell dead on the spot.

Words of Wisdom.

Every man, however wise, requires the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence.

Often a reserve that hides a bitter humiliation seems to be haughtiness.

If some folks had their way about this world, how few people could live comfortably in it.

Of all the possessions of this life fame is the noblest; when the body has sunk into the dust the great name still lives.

Many sacrifice to dress till household joys and comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry and keeps our larder lean.

Pride is like the beautiful acacia that lifts its head proudly above its neighbor plants, forgetting that it, too, like them, has its root in the dirt.

Falsehood, like poison, will generally be rejected when administered alone; but when blended with wholesome ingredients may be swallowed unperceived.

It is not much thought of, but it is certainly a very important lesson, to learn how to enjoy ordinary life, and be able to relish your being without the transport of some passion or the gratification of some appetite.

Peter Cooper is the oldest man in club life in America, and probably in the world. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Union League club of New York. The prosperity of the Union League is remarkable, its receipts last year exceeding its expenditures by \$28,000.

Mining in Colorado.

It is to be noticed that here, as in other similar regions, public interest is continually attracted to new discoveries, and a floating population at once draws thither; and events move so rapidly that an account of the state of affairs in the mining regions may be stale before it is in type. On the other hand, it may be said that even if some of the people go away, the mines remain, and the silver and gold come out just as surely and easily as before; and a larger area than ever is now the scene of active operations.

Starting from the north we come to the mines of Boulder county, not far from Long's Peak, where there was an ephemeral excitement, some three years ago, about tellurium veins. Then come those of Gilpin (Black Hawk, Central City, etc.) and Clear Creek (Georgetown, etc.) counties, the former noted for gold product, and both containing what are called "true fissure veins," where the rocks have been broken or torn asunder by earthquakes or volcanic disturbance. In this neighborhood some of the earliest discoveries were made, and the bullion product of the two counties is large and steady. Then come various points in the South Park, and just between the Park and Main Ranges, California Gulch, now known from one end of the world to the other, for here is Leadville. South again, and between the Sierra Mojada and the Sangre de Cristo lie Rosita and Silver Cliff, and southwest again of this, the great San Juan district. Discoveries have also been made in the Gunnison and Elk mountain country, away west of the Snowy range, and only time can show what other now hidden treasures are to come to light in these regions. It is needless to say that several quarto volumes could easily be written about these mines and their operation, and still much be left unsaid; and perhaps, indeed, in view of the rapid movement of events, the writer of such a work stands in greater danger of being behind the age than he who attempts some random sketches of the haunts and ways of the "honest miner"—so first called, it is said, by aspiring patriots who sought his suffrages. Mr. Harte declares that when sets of pictures portraying the contrasted careers of the honest and dissolute miner were first sent out to California they utterly failed of their effect, for the reason that the average miner refused to recognize himself in either capacity.

A man may come to Colorado with resolutions worthy of Leonidas; he may treat gold and silver with a lofty disdain; he may be doctor, lawyer, parson, school teacher, book agent, lightning rod man or dealer in sewing machines—anything but a miner; all in vain, for sooner or later, if he stays in Colorado, the mania for the precious metals will make an easy victim of him; he will seek a "claim," and fondly see a bonanza in the smallest and shallowest of his "prospect holes."—Harper's Magazine.

Queer Facts from "St. Nicholas." RED SNOW OUT WEST.—Some mid-day recess soon, my boys, let a few of you skip over to Mount Stamford, in the Sierra Nevada range, and you will see, on a high peak, acres and acres of snow, piled up in vast drifts that have a pink tinge to the depth of three or four inches. Each of you bring home a hatful of this red snow, and let me know if you can what makes the pretty color. I have heard that very little bits of animals, seen only with the aid of a microscope, come down with the falling snow and make it rosy; but then, I've heard, also, that it is animals even smaller than these which make the blue of the sky; and—well, the fact is, I'm not at all certain yet what to believe concerning these things.

MULES THAT "COAST."—Did you know that there are mules that coast? Well, there are, in Ecuador, South America; but they do not coast on snow, only on slippery hill-sides made ready for the purpose. The mules are trained to slide down hill, and the better they can slide the more valuable they become for traveling among the mountains. When a mule reaches a good sliding place, he puts his front feet in a slanting position and his hind feet close together, the legs bent as if he meant to lie down. Then off he slides, swaying his body to suit the curves in the road, and keeping his balance just right—if only the rider does not check him. But if the rider should try to guide or interfere with his mule, there would most likely be a turn-over, with more bruises than fun.

ANIMALS THAT NEVER DRINK WATER.—Some years ago I read that the prairie dog is the only animal known which does not drink water. Yesterday I saw in Cumming's "South African Life," that the gemsbok or oryx never by any chance tastes water; and this morning I find in the same work, that the eland, too, and the drucker can do without this fluid. All these species of antelope thrive and come to high condition in barren regions—the parched karroos, and arid desert—where the climate is burning and the distances between watering-places are very great; but will not somebody tell us for sure whether or not these animals really do without any water at all?

Song of the Breeze.

[As sung by the major-general in "The Pirates of Penzance."]

Softly sighing to the river
Comes the lowly breeze,
Setting nature all a quiver,
Rustling thro' the trees,
Thro' the trees.
And the brook, in gentle measure,
Laughs for very love,
While the poplars in their pleasure
Wave their arms above.
Yes, the trees in very pleasure,
Wave their leafy arms above.

Yet the breeze is but a rover;
When he wings away
Brook and poplar mourn a lover,
Sighing, well a-day!

Well a-day!
Ah, the wooing and undoing
That the rogue could tell!
When the breeze is out a-wooing
Who can woo so well?
Ah, the tales the rogue could tell
Nobody could woo so well.

—W. S. Gilbert.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Robert Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co. New York, has a typographical library of 1,668 volumes.

In some of the schools in Tennessee and Kentucky *Harper's Young People* has been adopted as a school reader.

The United States publishes more newspapers, with greater combined circulation, than all the other countries of the world put together.

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has contributed \$1,000 to the Parnell fund to relieve the sufferers in Ireland.

Ourray, the Ute, is said to be short and stout. If he is like many Americans he might be "short" and stout, even though he were six feet tall.—*Morris-town Herald*.

The Rochester *Democrat* suggests that young men who stand in front of church doors waiting to see the congregation come out might be used as stands to hang wraps and umbrellas on.

A California boy stood an umbrella in a public doorway during a meeting. To this umbrella was attached a strong cord, an end of which the boy held in his hand. Eleven different people are said to have carried the umbrella to the length of the string.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

They do not sit in the garden chair,
And they do not swing on the gate;
But they go in the cosy parlor, where
They sit till a quarter of eight.
And the old man weeps, but his burning tears
Cannot appease the lates;
It will cost him more for coal, he fears,
Then it did last June for gates.

—Hawkeye.

For the first time in the history of Washington, says a correspondent, a member of the House has come here with his wife and gone into the lucrative business of taking boarders; not merely a "few friends for company." They have gone about it in the most cold-blooded and business-like way—advertising. It is all right, of course, and much more reputable than some of the ways Congressmen have of killing time here, but it strikes Washington as a trifle odd.

Here is an incident of editorial life in St. Petersburg. Not long ago M. Polikoff, editor of the *Molva*, a moderate journal, the organ of the educated commercial classes, was ordered to attend at General Gourko's office. Arriving at the appointed hour, he was conducted into the chancellerie. A gendarme appeared, ordered him to stand to attention, ranged himself beside him, and held him by the sleeve of his coat, as if in custody. A door opened, and the frowning military dictator appeared, and thus addressed the captive journalist: "Your conduct of your paper has obliged me to send for you. Should I have to do so again your journal will be suppressed, and you will incur very serious consequences." Next (to the gendarme), "March out and dismiss the prisoner."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

Oldest Paper in the World.

A Hong Kong journal furnishes some particulars concerning the Peking *Gazette*, the oldest periodical in the world. Its circulation is estimated at over 100,000. There are ten publishers in Canton, each of whom employs about ten distributors, so that there are 100 distributors in the city and suburbs alone. The *Gazette* is printed from movable types, and each publisher takes a certain number of copies. It is delivered every two days to subscribers, who are of two classes. The first retain the pamphlet and pay about twenty cents a month; the second pay about half that sum and return the *Gazette* to the distributor the next time he comes round. Together with it is delivered the local "official sheet," the matter of which is collected from the yamens daily. This is printed from wax blocks, which are then remelted and available for another day's issue.

Arlington Advocate

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SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE.
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The state of the weather during the past week has led us to hope that a few weeks of seasonable weather are to be enjoyed during this winter. The ice men are getting a little anxious, and with good reason, and we who are users of the crop they harvest, certainly have no small interest in the matter. The snow has been cleared from a considerable portion of the ponds, and a few days of real cold weather will give the owners of both the Lexington and Arlington ice fields all the thickness that is required. A busy ice season means a large total, especially in Arlington, where thousands of dollars are distributed among hundreds of men. And it is largely among those who would not otherwise be employed. Not the least reason for our wishing a season of real winter weather is that our friend Muzzey, of the Massachusetts House, at Lexington, may gather in a rich harvest from the great number of sleighing parties that will certainly seek that delightfully pleasant "roadside inn" so long as the sleighing is even passably good. All who went there last winter will go again as soon as possible, and many others who now know the attractions the house offers are ready and waiting.

Dr. Mason's horse went on a little frolic, with the sleigh attached to him, last Thursday evening. The driver was thrown out in front of Upham's, by the runner of the sleigh striking in the gutter. The horse ran around the building occupied by M. A. Richardson & Co., and was stopped in the passage-way by Mr. Stickney and others. No damage done, and no one hurt.

Mr. John Gray will please accept thanks for the New Year's issue of the Denver, Col., *Tribune*. It is an immense sheet, made up of thirty-two pages the size of the Boston *Herald*, and is profusely illustrated, giving one a good idea of that city and its business. The proprietors say it is the largest paper ever printed in the West.

Messrs. Swan Bros. will extend their block on Arlington Avenue as soon as the weather will permit. The extension will contain two stores, and above them a large hall, with convenient ante-rooms, etc., will be finished off.

There is hardly a Democratic paper or politician in the country that is not sure Gen. Grant is the weakest candidate the Republicans can nominate. The Cleveland *Herald* believes there is no denying that Mr. Blaine will enter the Chicago convention with the unanimous support of the Democratic press.

Coming.—We are informed that arrangements are nearly completed for bringing out, at an early day, in the Town Hall, Arlington, the charming operetta "College Ned," and the laughable farce "Jemima." Full particulars may be looked for next week.

We have a few more copies of the Arlington Directory which we should like to sell. The price is only ten cents. Buy one to send to friends out of town. It will give them a good idea of the size of Arlington, its business, &c.

The "Sociable" at the Orthodox church vestry, in connection with the monthly meeting of the ladies sewing circle, last Thursday evening, was fully attended. Supper was served at seven o'clock.

We have arranged our business so as to be able to devote more time to real estate matters than formerly. Parties desiring to buy, sell, rent or exchange real estate will please bear this in mind.

The "Assembly" in connection with Mr. E. B. Walker's dancing school, in Arlington, will take place on the evening of Feb. 10th, in Town Hall. It will be a very nice affair. Full particulars will be given next week.

Musical.—Next Tuesday evening a coffee party and musicale will be held in the vestry of the Unitarian church. Talent from Boston have kindly consented to assist our local talent at this entertainment. See advertisement.

The Arlington Catholic Lyceum held another pleasant party in Lyceum Hall, last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Wolsen has had two pleasant evenings this week for her lectures. The course is nearly ended.

THE EXODUS.—Our regular Washington correspondent has written frequently and fully in regard to the "exodus" of the colored people from certain sections of the South, so that our readers probably are all familiar with the matter. The following circular upon the matter, received this week, explains itself, while the names appended are a full guarantee:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Boston, January 29, 1880.

Whatever causes underlie the movement known as the Southern Exodus, it is evident that it must steadily increase in volume as Spring approaches. In the nature of things the transition state is attended with temporary privation and suffering, necessitating food, shelter, and clothing, and a judicious organization to direct and distribute laborers, and obtain employment.

It is gratifying to know that the refugees of last Spring have successfully established themselves in Kansas and other States as useful and productive citizens; and the Committee take pleasure in assuring former contributors that their money was wisely and effectively applied, accomplishing the object intended.

It now appeals with confidence for fresh supplies of money and clothing, not as a charity for improvident and incompetent subjects, but for the purpose of helping an unfortunate and persecuted people to help themselves under favorable conditions denied them at the South.

Money sent to H. Kidder, Esq., Treasurer, 40 State Street, and clothing forwarded to Garrison & Co., 137 Federal Street, Boston, will be publicly acknowledged and accounted for.

Thomas Talbot, Henry P. Kidder, George Higginson, Samuel Cabot, M. D., Wm. Endicott, Jr., Jas. Freeman Clarke, Robert Morris, N. P. Hallowell, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Edward W. Kinsley.

PARISH SUPPER.—Wednesday evening the annual supper by the Arlington Universalist Parish was served in the vestry of their church. The tables were bountifully filled and attractively arranged. Supper was served at 6.30, and about an hour was occupied in discussing its merits and preparing for the after supper festivities. About half past seven o'clock the pastor introduced Mr. John Perry as master of ceremonies, and he announced the programme. After a musical selection by Miss Higgins, Miss Effie Locke read a neat little poem, written by her mother, in response to the first toast of the evening, "The Ladies Samaritan Society."

In pleasant verse it went through the regular order of business and work of the society. Miss Allie Morton then gave a song, to her own accompaniment, which was well received. The toast "Former Pastors," was responded to by Rev. George Hill, of Norwood, and Rev. W. H. Ryder, of Malden. Both were happy in their responses, awakening many pleasing remembrances of former times. After a solo by Mrs. Swan (accompaniment by Miss Proctor), Rev. C. W. Biddele, of North Cambridge, responded to the sentiment, "Our Sister Churches." "Our Denominational Paper," called up Rev. Dr. Emerson, of Boston, who was peculiarly happy in his remarks. Mr. E. H. Cutter favored the company with a song, and then Rev. W. A. Start spoke a few earnest words in behalf of the State Convention, of which he is the secretary, in response to the last regular sentiment. Mr. George F. Hollis then instructed and amused the audience with a stereopticon for some time. The meeting was a very great success we are sure.

The following is the full text of the petition Mr. J. H. Hutchinson is circulating in behalf of the road he desires to have improved:—

"Your petitioners respectfully represent that the highway from Winchester and Woburn to Arlington, known as Ridge and Forest Streets, is unsafe for public travel by reason of its narrowness and faulty construction, and especially by reason of its railroad crossing upon the same in the town of Arlington, and that the common convenience and necessity require that said highway be widened to forty feet from its junction with High and Ridge Streets in Winchester to the old turnpike crossing in said Arlington, and that a highway be laid out extending from said turnpike crossing in a southerly direction to a point on the Middlesex Central Railroad, about forty rods easterly of the present railroad crossing, and thence southerly near the junction of Bow Street and Arlington Avenue, in said Arlington."

SINGULAR POWER.—The Sunday *Herald* of Feb. 1 contained a weather prediction from the Canadian "Old Prob." which has been so far fulfilled with surprising accuracy. The storm of Tuesday last came on the day indicated and was just what we were told it would be. The interesting feature of the matter is that, according to this authority, between the 16th and 19th of this month we are to have another storm very similar to this last one, but of much greater severity.

A hint to inventors! The man who will invent a water meter that will work satisfactorily and cost not more than \$10 apiece, can safely rely upon acquiring a fortune of no mean proportions.

Sunday School Concert at the Orthodox church, next Sunday evening, at 6.30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The substitute for the Civil Damage law proposed by Mr. Baker, of Beverly, is likely to attract attention when its character is understood by the parties most interested. Instead of making the owners of buildings liable for damages, as under the present law, it proposes that the fees paid for licenses shall be paid into the treasury of the cities or towns granting a license, and constitute a fund from which persons who have been injured because of the sales of liquor by licensed persons may be paid the amount of damage sustained. This would apply to the liquor traffic the principle incorporated in the laws relating to dogs, under which towns receive taxes on dogs, which become a fund for the payment of damages to persons whose sheep are killed by prowling canines. It is a practical, and may become a popular way of dealing with a vexed question, though it would keep from the State treasury that portion of the license money now received.

Troy, N.Y., has a notable church choir, which was organized nine years ago, on the first Sunday of February, with 43 members, and during all the public services of intervening years the attendance has averaged 40, and is now 41. The choir is remarkable in this respect, that it maintains a devotional manner during service, evidently considering its efforts a part of the worship, and will not brook laughing, talking, or any unseemly conduct. There are 16 sopranos, 11 altos, 6 tenors and 9 bases in the choir at the present time. During all the years of its existence the choir has been under the direction of Mrs. Mulford, wife of the pastor, and its success is due almost solely to her executive force and musical ability.

THE WEAVER FRAUD.—The New York Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last week unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the Weaver bill, which proposes to make up the difference between the greenbacks in which the soldiers were paid during the war, and gold at the time of payment. This rebuke by a representative body of soldiers in the largest State in the Union is one which demagogues and tricksters should remember. There are men whom they can allure into false positions and to the support of idiotic or dangerous schemes, but they are not found in large numbers in the ranks of the Grand Army or the veterans of the late war.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Common Council, last Wednesday evening, the Finance Committee was instructed to press forward measures looking to the annexation of portions of Arlington and Belmont. We trust our authorities are fully alive to the importance of a vigorous resistance.

The publisher of the New York *Herald* is entitled to credit alike for his magnificent gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the starving poor of Ireland, and for the opportunity he affords for large additions to the charitable funds. This gift will fill more hungry mouths than a thousand of Mr. Parnell's speeches.

MUSIC.—We take pleasure in recommending Miss I. A. Orr, already favorably known by so many people in Arlington, as a faithful and efficient music teacher. See her card in another column.

The "Chromatic Art Magazine," published in New York by Mr. John Henry, is a marvel of printing. The engravings are by the Photo-engraving Co., and are nearly equal to fine steel work.

Wednesday was the final limit fixed for the introduction of new business before the Legislature. The result was a perfect avalanche of petitions and similar items of business on that day.

The entertainment at the vestry of the Unitarian Church will be given on Friday evening, February 6. Admission 40 cents.

TIME FIXED.—The management of the "Mass. Press Association" have fixed upon Feb. 17th as the date for the annual meeting and dinner.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment in the Unitarian Vestry, advertised for Feb. 3, was postponed to the 6th, on account of the storm.

The thermometer indicated five degrees below zero in Arlington, not far from the centre depot, last Monday morning.

The ladies of two of the Arlington churches are busy raising funds for needed improvements in the houses of worship.

All the towns around us are enjoying a temperance revival. It is not time for a special effort on the part of the temperance people of Arlington.

Mr. Walker's dancing school has proved full as successful as the most sanguine hoped.

CONTROL OF MULTITUDES.

In his letter to the Essex County Democratic Club, Charles O'Connor wrote:

In all historic times governmental control over multitudes has been sought by statists, its acquisition and utilization for the personal interest of the rulers having been, in every age and clime without exception, a trade or business.

The Old World, with its ranks and titled aristocracies, has ever maintained this trade or business. Taking into view that the most active and valuable portion of life is that devoted to military service, it may be perceived that even the peace establishments maintained by the Continental nations consume in useless or mischievous purposes a physical force far exceeding in value the entire laboring capacity of the British Islands. And Britain herself exemplifies the political trade in the most impressive manner. A gentry, not exceeding on the most liberal estimate five or six millions in number, by a consummately perfected system of politics, makes tributary to itself over twenty millions of its natural equals, the home islands' peasantry, and two hundred millions of colonial subjects. The trade or business of governing this vast portion of the human race, with its multitudinous gains, is enjoyed by that small number of British gentry. Not content with supplying the numberless paid officials in its enormous military, naval and civil service, and controlling the vast trade of its external possessions, this oligarchy pursues assiduously schemes of further profit and advancement. Devoted to these objects its Parliament closely resembles the counting-house of a great copartnership. Its policy has ever been most iniquitous. The territory producing opium was forcibly wrested from its people, the poisonous production monopolized and literally forced upon the unconquerable millions of China. No sooner had the Dutch Boers developed the agricultural and mineral riches of Southern Africa than their territory was seized and their independent republic suppressed. The vigilant Afghan of Central Asia and the African Zulu are being robbed of their autonomy; and thus almost every year witnesses some new field of rapine opened to the absorbing avarice of this British gentry's Government. Its recent conquests are marked by cruel aggression, while the more ancient Ireland and India are desolated by periodical famines—the results of misrule. Britain's Government is precisely modeled upon that of all permanently-established states existing anterior to the American Revolution. Until that specimen presented itself no government on any scale sufficiently extensive to deserve notice had ever existed in which by fundamental laws absolute equality among the whole people was recognized and land piracy through colonial acquisition forbidden. The institution of those just principles was due to the unprecedented circumstances that a vast territory of measureless fertility was settled by people already civilized, possessing a pure worship, knowing kings and aristocrats only as devouring persecutors of mankind, and looking upon their hireling soldiers as instruments of oppression and murder. If not developed earlier, these ideas gained control in the American mind during the formative period—1776 to 1789; and on this political basis as its moral foundation rest our mighty republic, freighted as it is with the richest promises of peace, prosperity and happiness to men. Its fertile bosom presents to the people of Europe a refuge from the grinding tyranny of ancient political customs, and if it can be rescued from impending danger its example will effect the universal spread of liberty. In my opinion these dangers all result from a single cause. The cause is the trade of politics, an art, trade and mystery, as expressed in the forms of indentured apprenticeship by which the masses are controlled for the personal benefit of their rulers. Through our existing factions and the present Governmental machinery this art has obtained complete control over the people's interests and is running our country into what history proves to have been in all former times the normal condition of States.

Another highly successful dancing party at Wm. Penn Hose House, last Thursday evening.

[From our Washington Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The month of January just past will be long remembered by the dwellers at the capitol as the most pleasant winter month that has been seen for years. Balmy, bright days, with cool nights, inspired every body, old and young, grave and gay with a disposition to make the most of the social features of life at the capitol. With receptions, levees, weddings, calling and calls, every body has been on dress parade and every thing has gone "merry as a marriage bell."

Our sister city Baltimore is becoming a very important export centre and now ranks as second in importance of the seaboard cities. Her exports last year exceeded those of 1878 by more than \$13,000,000, while they were greater than those of 1877 by over \$28,000,000. Baltimore shipped over 5,000,000 bushels more of wheat in 1879 than the three cities Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans. The Monumental City has unequaled railroad facilities, and with her increasing ocean marine and her hand on the Southern trade, her growth is likely to be marvellous in the future.

The Grant boom seems a little on the wane here at the Capitol and it cannot be disguised that there are outcroppings against the idea of a third term in many sections that tend to dampen the zeal of those most earnest in the advocating of Gen. Grant's nomination. Sherman is a growing favorite with the people. The resumption of specie payments carried through successfully by the Secretary against the protests of the most careful financiers in the country has given him a strong hold upon the leading business men of the land and is a tremendous argument in favor of his nomination as President. He has managed the finances with marvellous success which has resulted in toning up our credit both at home and abroad. The funding so rapidly of our maturing bonds in four per cents. was a piece of financiering the like of which the world never had witnessed.

Senator Bayard's speech in the senate in favor of destroying the legal tender or debt paying power of the greenback will not meet with a very enthusiastic response from the American people. They remember many of them the inconvenience of the old State banking system and like a currency uniform in value which can be carried and used by the citizen in every part of our country. These are facts too real to adopt any system likely to bring our currency back to its character in ante bellum times. The people are not willing to take Dr. Bayard's medicine. Prosperity has quickened the business pulse every where. Let us have peace—no more financial quacks just now.

Commissioner Bentley has a great job on hand in attempting to force upon the country his Sixty District Pension Bill. It was a sore disappointment to sixty friends of this worthy who had so little sympathy with pensioners when his bill met its defeat last year. A more outrageous insult could not be offered to the maimed and crippled soldiers, their widows and orphans than this bill proposes—in placing present pensioners and others who are justly entitled, under the espionage and surveillance of some one of these paid officers who are to decide whether new applicants or old pensioners are entitled to receive this miserly pittance from the government in whose service they have suffered. Every soldier in this broad land should let himself be heard against this iniquitous scheme.

Assistant Secretary Hawley is one of the most faithful officials connected with the public service. The position he occupies is a very responsible one requiring great executive ability, and a complete knowledge of law, in order to decide different questions constantly arising. Not the least of all his varied duties in the determination of questions relating to appointments in the various bureaus of the Department. At this point he is brought in contact with Senators, members and others, each pressing the claims of friends with great earnestness, yet he has been able to discharge these most delicate duties with such even-handed justice as to meet the approval of men of all classes. For three terms, as a representative in Congress, he has a conspicuous part in the legislation of those years and his vote was always cast with and his voice was heard among the true and tried men of those times. In every position he has honored his noble State and among her distinguished men Illinois has not a truer, nobler man than John B. Hawley.

Gen. Gordon is the conservative leader of the Democratic majority in Congress and his muzzle business has been very successful thus far during the session. It has been a matter of surprise that our Bourbon brethren have become so changed and lamb-like. Gordon's audacity however, cannot much longer keep his co-partisans in this political valley of humiliation. Let the appropriation bills be brought forward for discussion and masks will be torn off and disguises laid aside and red-hot rebel sparks will fill the air about Congress as in times gone. 'Tis not best to be deceived by these sudden conversions. One uttered a truth centuries ago: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil."

The third dividend of twenty-five per cent. is now payable by the Receiver of the Lexington Savings Bank.

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LOVING HOME.—Nothing appears to us so beautiful in human experience as the reciprocal affection of parents and children, especially after the latter have attained maturity, and, it may be, formed new relations in life. We have seen the loving and lovely daughter, after she had become a wife and mother, seize every opportunity of visiting the parental home, to lavish her affectionate attention upon her parents, and by a thousand graceful and tender kindnesses, assure them that, although she was an idolized wife and a happy mother, her heart still clung with ever strengthening fervor to father and mother, who watched over her infancy and guided her youth.

It has been our privilege to know such, and as we have witnessed the outpouring of love and happiness between these devoted and glowing hearts, we have felt that surely much of heaven might be enjoyed here if all families were equally attached.

And would that every daughter knew what pure joy she might create in the parental bosom by a constant keeping alive of the spirit of filial devotion, and seizing frequent opportunities to make it manifest in little acts of gentleness and love, notwithstanding the child may have become a parent. The child never grows old to a fond parent. It is always the dear child, and never is so dear as when it keeps the childish love and confidence of its earliest years.

The new system of managing the primary schools without any connection with the grammar school, is said, by the committee of the School Board having them in charge, to be working well. But there is soon to be a reduction in the number of School supervisors, and the recommendation is made that there shall be appointed a director of primary schools who, with to supervisors, shall have them in charge. The recommendation is also made that there shall be assistant teachers appointed when the number of scholars in the fifth or sixth classes exceeds fifty-six, as they often do.—Boston Traveller.

The House Congressional Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals is said to be an unit in favor applying the Monroe doctrine to the Lesseps Canal project, and there is at Washington considerable feeling on this subject. Many men in and out of Congress wish to have our government notify the European powers that they must keep "hands off," and not assist in any enterprise that is regarded as hostile to a declared policy of the United States.

DANCE.—Next Wednesday evening another of the Bethel Lodge socials will be held in the lodge room in Bank Building, Arlington.

Are you out of patience? Then stop dosing, keep the digestive organs and bowels in healthy condition, for on this all depends. Laxina is the only cathartic and is a powerful tonic, purifies, it cures constiveness, it soothes and restores instead of irritating and debilitating. Never be without it. Pleasant to the taste. Ask for it. Price 50 cents.

Experience in every branch of business ensures success. Inventors who secure the services of attorneys familiar with Patents, and the practice of the Patent Office, are enabled to obtain patents. The same rule applies in all Connected, Mineral, and Land Claims brought before the General Land Office. Presbury & Green, 508 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., have had years of experience in practice in all Departments of the Government. (Send stamp for information.)

Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notices 10 cents a line.

In Boston, Feb. 1, George R. Russell, of Lexington, aged 27 years.

Coffee Party

AND
MUSICAL
AT THE
UNITARIAN VESTRY,
Arlington,

TUESDAY EVENING,
February 10, 1880.

Admission, - - 10 cents.
Supper Tickets, -15 cents.
Supper served from 6 to 8.

\$100 REWARD.

LOST, between the Arlington Heights Depot and Matthew Rowe's store, a Gentleman's FUR GLOVE. The finder will be paid One Dollar by leaving the Glove at the office of the Arlington Advocate, with Mr. Parker.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY Order of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be Sold, on the First day of March, A.D., 1880, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises below described, the following described Real Estate, being a portion of the premises belonging to the Estate of George C. Russell, late of Arlington, in said County of Middlesex, deceased, viz:—

Three undivided fourth parts of a parcel of land situated now or formerly in Melburn and Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the easterly side of the road leading from the mill, late the paper mill of Adolphus Durrant, to the dwelling-house now or formerly of John Russ, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the north-west corner on said road by land now or formerly of Isaac B. Cobb; thence south fifty-one and a half degrees (51 1/2) east by land now or formerly of said Cobb, and by land now or formerly of Mary Sargent, fifty-two rods one and a half feet to a stake and stone, at a corner by land of said Mary Sargent and now or formerly of John M. Kendall in right of his wife; thence by land of said Kendall south one degree (1°) west sixteen rods and nine and one-half feet to a stake and stone by land now or formerly of John M. Kendall; thence south seven rods and eight feet, to the road aforesaid; thence by said road northerly forty-nine rods and four feet to the bounds last mentioned; containing eight acres and forty-six and one-fourth rods according to survey and plan made by Joseph Howe, Dec. 4th, 1840. For evidences of title see deed from Loomis to Russell, dated September 16, 1847, and recorded in Book of Deeds, lib 281, fol. 183, another deed from Loomis to Russell, dated January 7, 1850, and recorded with Essex Deeds, lib 425, fol. 70. \$100 to be paid at time and place of sale.

Executors under the will of GEORGE C. RUSSELL, late of Arlington, Mass., deceased.

Feb 7-4w

Musical Notices.

MISS I. A. ORR,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Arlington, Mass.
Residence, Mrs. Whittemore's, corner Arlington
Avenue and Water street. feb7-1y-*

MR. S. H. GERRISH,
Teacher of the Piano, Organ and Harmony,
795 Washington St., Boston.

Mr. Gerrish is the Teacher of Music in Miss
Pratt's School for Young Ladies, in Belmont, and
would receive a limited number of pupils at that
place. Jan24-4w

S. P. PRENTISS,
Teacher of
Piano, Organ, Violin & Singing,
Pleasant Street, Arlington, Mass.

Terms, per course of twenty lessons,
Fifteen Dollars. Jan10-1y

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT'S TOUR
Around the
World.

A full and graphic description of his re-
ceptions, speeches, &c., in all the cities he
visited. All other one volume Grant Tour books
close at the reception given Grant immediately
on his arrival at San Francisco, while ours con-
tains 111 pages additional giving his receptions in
other parts of California, in Oregon, Nevada,
Omaha, Huntington, Galesburg, Menlo Park, Ga-
dena and Chicago. The only book on Grant's won-
derful tour issued in German. All this can be had
in one large finely illustrated octavo volume of 457
pages for \$2.00. Will sell quickly, because very
cheap. JAMES BRITS & Co., Publishers, Hart-
ford, Conn. feb7-4w

DR. R. GREENE, DR. F. E. GREENE,
SPECIALISTS IN
Chronic Diseases.

Following are a few of the letters received daily.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the writers.

No. 28 HIGH ST., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
I was cured of CANCER, which under God, I
owe to Dr. Greene. Mrs. CHAS. BUTLER.

ALTON, N. H.

Although I have never seen Dr. Greene, he
cured me of an OVARIAN TUMOR by sending
the proper remedies. Mrs. JOHN D. PROCTOR.

BAKERSFIELD, VT.

My child was cured by Dr. Greene of a terrible
SCROFULOUS HUMOR after being given up by
other physicians. J. BAINES.

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

I was almost entirely helpless with RHEUMA-
TISM, and have been cured by Dr. Greene's treat-
ment. THOMAS O'NEIL.

The Doctors may be consulted upon all DIS-
EASES, free of charge, personally or by letter.

R. GREENE, M. D. F. E. GREENE, M. D.
34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. apr26-1y

J. I. PEATFIELD,
DENTIST,



ROOMS IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Special attention given to Filling.
June 30-1y

MORRILL'S Grub and
Canker Worm Extermi-
nator, for sale by C. S.
Parker, 2 Swan's Block,
Arlington.

DR. LA ROY'S
Worm Powders

Will save the life of many children. Always sure.
By mail, 25c. CHENEY & MYRICK, Druggists,
15 Union Street, Boston, Mass., Agents.
nov22-3m

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no
capital risked. You can give the business
a trial without expense. The best opportu-
nity ever offered for those willing to work.
Should try nothing else until you see for yourself
what you can do at the business we offer. No
room to explain here. You can devote all your
time or only your spare time to the business, and
make great pay for every hour that you work.
Women make as much as men. Send for special
private terms and particulars, which we mail free.
\$5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times.
Write us at once. Address H. HALL-
LETT & CO., Portland, Maine.



A good assortment of First-Class Spectacles and
Eye Glasses, at a fair price will be found at
DODGE'S Apocryphal Store, Arlington Avenue.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at
no risk required; we will start you. Men, wo-
men, boys and girls make money faster at work
for us than at anything else. The work is light
and pleasant, and such as any one can do right at.
Those who are wise who see this notice will send
us their addresses at once and see for themselves.
Costly outfit and terms free. Now in the time.
Those already at work are laying up large sums
of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta,
Maine.

ASA COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.
27 Tremont Row, Boston.
(corner of Pemberton and School Squares.)
Office in Lexington, on Main street, next the
Baptist Church. Mornings and evenings.
Jan 15-4y

A Competent Seamstress,
Residing in Arlington, will be glad to re-
ceive orders for work. Will go out by day
or evening to do any kind of sewing.
Specialty of making BUTTON HOLES.
Apply at this office, No. 2 Swan's Block, Arling-
ton. nov22-1y

DIO LEWIS' SANI-
TARIUM
(FOR THE CURE OF INVALIDS) at Ar-
lington Heights, Mass., eight miles from
Boston. This Institution opens under
happy auspices. Send for full circular,
&c. DE. DIO LEWIS.
Jan25-5w

ESTABROOK & EATON,
Importers and manufacturers of
CIGARS,
222 and 224 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
POPULAR BRANDS:—
La Normandi, La Brunswick, La Novedad Gem.
Jan10-1y

M. ELLIS & CO.,
BUILDING MOVERS,
WOBURN MASS.
P. O. ADDRESS, BOX 735.
OFFICE, BASEMENT OF POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Residence on Winn Street.
M. ELLIS. JOSEPH COLE.

AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.
Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Partic-
ular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms.
Windows and Door Screens made to order.
Arlington, July 13, 1878.-1y

H. B. MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Fresh, Smoked and Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS.
Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE
OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly
filled. 42-1y

D. G. CURRIER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
OPTICIAN,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods
of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING ARLINGTON AVE.

BOOTS! BOOTS!
NO MORE WET FEET!
LEBROW'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF GOLF BOOTS.
Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO.,
where you will also find a good assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid
Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.

Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW
PRICES.
Call and examine. L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

JOHN H. HARDY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6-1y

W. H. H. TUTTLE,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
OFFICE,
53 Devonshire Street,
(Elevator at No. 47 Devonshire Street)
nov10-1y BOSTON.

HENRY J. WELLS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in all the courts, and give
special attention to drafting Wills, and
to general Probate Business.
OFFICE, 26 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Higelow St., Cambridge.
July 3-1y

ABEL LAWRENCE,
HARNESS MAKER,
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and
opposite Arlington House.
Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best
manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly
attended to. July 3-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that
he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals,
marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on
very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and
a party wagon to those who may favor him with
their patronage. All orders left at his residence
on Mill street, near Horse car station, will re-
ceive prompt attention. DAVID CLARK.
mar24-1y

PICTURE FRAMES
Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Picture Cord and Knobs.
Pictures Framed to Order,
AT LOW RATES.
GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,
34 Broomfield Street, Boston.
Oct3-1y

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos
for sale at this office. C. S. PARKER.

OMAR W. WHITEMORE,
dealer in
Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sunday hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6,
and 8 to 9 p. m.
Corner of Arlington Avenue and Medford Street,
Arlington, Mass.
Arlington, Feb. 10, 1877.-1y

CHARLES GOTT,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
AND
BLACKSMITH,
ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel), ARLINGTON.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
HORSE SHOEING.
They have already finished, and in course of
building,
HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,
SLEIGHES, FUNGS, &c.
may17-1y

NEW STABLE.
THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery,
and Boarding Stable from the stand he has
occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new
building in
BUCKNAM COURT,
Nearly Opposite the Depot.
In his new quarters he will welcome his friends
who he thanks for their many past favors, and
whose patronage in the future he hopes may be
continued.
Hacks furnished for Weddings and Funer-
als. 1-1y
W. C. CURRIER.

INSURANCE

R. Walter Hilliard,
2 SWAN'S BLOCK,
ARLINGTON,
REPRESENTS
Commonwealth Ins. Co.,
BOSTON.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liverpool & London & Globe,
ENGLAND.

Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise,
and all kinds of property taken at fair rates.

OFFICE HOURS:
7 to 9 EVERY EVENING.
aug23-1y Wednesdays excepted.

J. HENRY HARTWELL,
Funeral and Furnishing



Personal attention will be given to all calls, and
no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those
requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every
particular.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
of any desired pattern or required quality fur-
nished at shortest notice.

HEARSE, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,
SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Having had large experience, the subscriber
feels sure of meeting in every particular the
requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL.
Arlington, Jan. 7, 1880.-1y

UNDERTAKER,
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Residence, Mystic St. Office, Town Hall.

Personal attention will be given to all calls, and
no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those
requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every
particular.


COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
of any desired pattern or required quality fur-
nished at shortest notice.

HEARSE, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,
SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Having had large experience, the subscriber
feels sure of meeting in every particular the
requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL.
Arlington, Jan. 7, 1880.-1y

THE ONLY
PERFECT
CATHARTIC
AND
LAXATIVE
IN USE.



A POSITIVE CURE FOR

COSTIVENESS
And Attendant Evils,
SUCH AS
Piles, Headache, Liver
Complaint, &c.

A substitute for the nauseous medi-
cines, pills, &c., which have been too
long in use. Mild and certain in action.
Suitable for all ages. Invaluable for Women
and Children. Should be kept in every
house as the Standard Cathartic. For sale
by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents. Chas.
S. Hardy & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston,
Mass.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a
mortgage given by Joseph W. Richardson
to William T. Pearson, dated March 27, 1877,
and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds,
book 1480, page 55, and in breach of conditions of
said mortgage, will be sold at Public Auction, on
the premises hereinafter described, on
MONDAY, the twenty-third day of February
next, at Three o'clock
in the afternoon, all and singular the premises men-
tioned and described in said mortgage, to wit:
that lot of land with the buildings thereon, con-
taining fifteen thousand and square feet, situated in
Arlington, in said county of Middlesex, and bound-
ed and described as follows, reference being had
to a plan, entitled "Plan of Crescent Hill, Arling-
ton and Lexington," marked "A," and dated April
29, 1876, drawn by Garret and Wood, surveyors,
and recorded in Middlesex South District Registry
of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 30, page 1, northerly
by Montague street, one hundred and fifty feet;
easterly by Orient Avenue, one hundred feet;
southerly by lot Number one hundred and twenty-
two on said plan, one hundred and fifty feet;
and westerly by lot Number one hundred and one
on said plan, one hundred feet, and being lot
Number one hundred and twenty-three on said
plan, being the same premises conveyed to me
by Andreas Blume, by deed dated November 14,
1876, and recorded with Middlesex South District
Deeds, book 1417, page 305.
January 27, 1880.
Terms made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN P. WYMAN,
Assignee of said Mortgagee.

NEWINIT SAWTVO

To Superintendents or musical directors of SAN-
ATH SCHOOLS, on receipt of name and address.

"Our Sunday School,"
A New and Beautiful Collection of Mu-
sic for Sunday Schools and
Social Meetings.
ISSUED MONTHLY.

100 Copies, \$2.00 25 Copies, \$1.00
50 " " 1.00 Less than 25, each, .05
When sent by mail, postage will be extra. Post-
age on 100 copies, 25 cents.
All orders should be addressed to
J. M. RUSSELL, 36 Broomfield St., Boston.
sept13-3w


SEEDS FOR SALE

W. W. RAWSON,
COR. OF WARREN AND RIVER STREETS,
ARLINGTON, MASS.

HENDERSON CABBAGE.
**BLACK SEED TENNIS BALD LET-
TUCE.**
PARSLEY.
HUBBARD SQUASH.
And a choice variety of
Half-Early Paris Cauliflower.

ALL OF MY OWN RAISING.
dec15-5m

Coal and Wood Dealers.
J. W. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

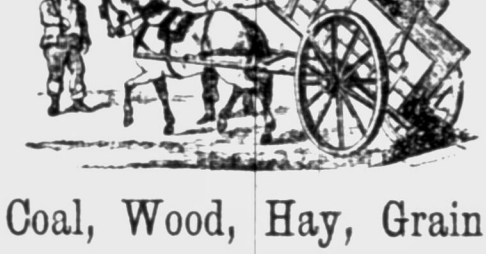


Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,
Cement, Lime and Plaster,
Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal
Yard on
MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Lexington Coal Yard.
WARREN A. PEIRCE,
DEALER IN
COALS,
Wood, Hay, Straw, Lime.
Best Qualities of COAL furnished
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
Office near Centre Depot,
July 26-1y LEXINGTON.

GEO. H. E. FESSENDEN,
2 Swan's Block, Arlington.
Special Agent in Arlington for George
S. DeLano's Celebrated
COAL.
Prime Coal for Domestic Use.
" " " Manufacturers.
" " " Greenhouses.
Price Low for Cash.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Address P. O. Box 2, Arlington, Mass.
apr12-1y

Coal and Wood Dealers.
J. W. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in



Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,
Cement, Lime and Plaster,
Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal
Yard on
MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Lexington Coal Yard.
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Best Qualities of COAL furnished
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GEO. H. E. FESSENDEN,
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COAL.
Prime Coal for Domestic Use.
" " " Manufacturers.
" " " Greenhouses.
Price Low for Cash.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Address P. O. Box 2, Arlington, Mass.
apr12-1y

West Medford
Coal Yards.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of
Medford and Arlington that he has filled his
NEW COAL SHEDS with a stock of choice
Lacawanna, Wilkesbarre and Franklin COAL, and
with unusual freighting facilities and light run-
ning expenses, together with a stock of COAL
bought at the present

Extremely Low Prices,
he is now prepared to supply his friends and the
public generally with coal of any kind or size de-
sired, at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. E. OBER,
OPPOSITE DEPOT, WEST MEDFORD.
West Medford, Sept. 27, 1879.-1y

CALMA'S
LINIMENT

The Universal Remedy for
RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
Can be obtained of all Drug-
gist in the Country.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
35 HANOVER STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS, BOSTON.
oct23-1y

TEETH inserted for \$10.—Warranted.
Extracted with gas for 50 cts.
Filling done at low rates. Dr. DAN'L LANE,
130 Tremont street, near West.
dec 27-3m

GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,
General Fire Insurance Ag't,
Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.
Office hours—Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p.m.

T. F. O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
Household
Furniture
OF ALL KINDS,
Upholstery Goods, Bedding,
ETC., ETC.
Merrifield's Building, Arlington Av.
Furniture Upholstered, Repaired,
Polished or Packed for Ship-
ping, Furniture and Bed-
ding Steamed, Destroying Moths.
Mattresses and Feather Cushions made over to order.
Carpets fitted and laid. Case Chairs Re-
conditioned. Drapery and Curtain Work a specialty.
PARLOR SUITS, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES MADE TO ORDER.
Parties desiring to furnish houses will do well
to leave the order with me.
All work done in the latest style, and first-class,
at Boston rates, as I have experience.
Please Give Me a Call.
sept15-1y T. F. O'BRIEN.

C. T. WEST.
INSURANCE AGENT.

I desire to inform the citizens of Lexington and
vicinity that I have succeeded to the
Insurance Business, formerly
conducted by the
late Isaac N. Damon
And am authorized to act for the
MERRIMACK MUTUAL,
MIDDLESEX MUTUAL,
TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' MUTUAL,
HOLYOKE MUTUAL,
FITCHBURG MUTUAL,
MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' MU-
TUAL.
Together with several
First-Class Stock Companies
I will do my best to give satisfaction to all who
shall favor me with their patronage.
C. T. WEST
Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1879. nov13-1y

EVERETT S. LOCKE,
Agent for the
CELEBRATED
MAGEE
Stoves
AND
RANGES,
embracing the
Vendome,
Champion
and
STANDARD
Parlor Stoves
GLOBE,
COOKING STOVE
and
STANDARD
RANGES,
furnished at
least than Bos-
ton prices, and warrant-
ed.



Stove Linings & Stove Repairing a specialty.
Personal attention will be given to every de-
scription of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing
in all its branches, in the best manner.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876.-y

LYMAN LAWRENCE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Fine & Heavy Harnesses,
WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, &c.,
AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP.
In addition to the above he keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BUILDERS' AND CARPENTERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT BOTTOM PRICES.
Nails, Screws, Hinges, and Carpenter's Supplies Generally.
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, MASS.

LEONARD A. SAVILLE
GROCCER,
Main St., - Lexington Centre,
AND
BRANCH STORE AT NO. LEXINGTON STATION.
Groceries of every description:—
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs.
Crackers of all kinds.
Crockery and Glass Ware
Chimnies of all kinds.
Canned Goods, Pickles, Olives, &c., &c.
Wooden Ware, Brushes, and Brooms.
Stone and Earthenware.
Paints, Oils, Glass, and Putty.
Try the "Sunshine" Brand of Flour,
Every Barrel warranted.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES,
CROCCERY, WOODEN WARE, etc., etc.,
OR
LEONARD A. SAVILLE.
Jan3

PIANOS

Sold for cash or on easy month-
ly installments. Pianos to rent
and in case of purchase within
a limited time the amount paid
in rent can apply as part payment on the instrument.

HALLETT & CUMSTON,
459 WASHINGTON ST.
(Opp. Jordan, Marsh & Co's.)

\$1500 TO \$2000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a
week in your own home. No
risk. Women do as well as men. Many
make more than the amount stated above. No
one can fail to make money here. Any one
can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$3 an
hour by devoting your evenings and spare time
to the business. It costs nothing to try the busi-
ness. Nothing like it for money making ever of-
fered before. Business pleasant and strictly hon-
orable. Reader, if you want to know all about
the best paying business before the public, send
us your address and we will send you full partic-
ulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5
also free; you can then make up your mind for
yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Portland, Maine.

Boston and Lowell Railroad.
ON and after Jan. 1st, 1880, trains will run
as follows:—
LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at
7.10, 8.25, 9.40, 12.20, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, 7.40, 8.25, 9.40,
11.10, 12.20, p.m. **Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.**
LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7.10, 8.25, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.10, 8.25, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR North Avenue at 7.10, 8.25, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Elm Street at 7.10, 8.25, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR THE North at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Lawrence at 7.45, 11.00, 12.20, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Stoneham at 7.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Woburn at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Salem at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Andover at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Haverhill at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Keene at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Nashua at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Concord at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Lowell at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Portland at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Bangor at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Portland at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Bangor at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Portland at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Bangor at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Portland at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Bangor at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10, 12.20, p.m.
LEAVE Boston For Portland at 6.45, 7.45, 10.40, 11.30, 12.30, p.m.
Return at 5.45, 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

A heavy fall in prices for grain caused great excitement in the New York Produce Exchange, and temporarily crippled one broker. All grades of wheat fell three to five cents a bushel in one day, and during the week prices fell from seven to nine cents.

The walking mania has caused the death at Newburg, N. Y., of two young men who over-exerted themselves in their efforts to make big scores and were taken down with consumption.

A loss of \$100,000 was incurred by the destruction by fire of Stephen F. Whitman & Sons' large confectionery establishment in Philadelphia.

The Rev. H. H. Hayden, whose long trial at New Haven for the murder of Mary Starnard resulted in a disagreement of the jury, has been released from jail on a bond of \$5,000. On account of the disagreement of the jury Mr. Hayden says he will not go back to the ministry, although the warden of his cell has asked him to return to them. While in confinement he wrote an autobiography of his life which is to be published in book form.

A workshop in the grounds of the Kings county penitentiary on the outskirts of Brooklyn was destroyed by fire a few days ago. There were nearly 800 convicts and employees in the building at the time, but no lives were lost. The total loss on building, stock and machinery belonging to the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, is estimated at \$260,000.

In answer to the questions submitted to it by the Fusionist legislature the Maine supreme court decided that those questions were not submitted by any legally constituted body and that the Republican senate and house sitting in the capital at Augusta were the only legal legislature of the State.

Governor Van Zandt in his annual message to the Rhode Island general assembly recommends the extension of the right to vote on school questions and a prohibition instead of the prevailing liquor law.

Mrs. Mary B. Lindermer, a robust woman of forty-seven, living in Philadelphia, died the other day in great agony from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog six or eight weeks ago.

The Maine Fusionist legislature, after a prolonged session, held on the day after the adverse decision of the supreme court was published, adjourned on Wednesday, August 1, 1890.

Regarding the supreme court decision and his future movements, the Fusionist contestant for governor, Major Smith, said to a correspondent that it was no more than he expected; that "as law-abiding citizens we must submit and go to our homes," and that he should never re-enter politics. Concerning the future movements of members of the Fusionist legislature, a dispatch says that "many of them will go home and return to their homes before August and others will take their seats among their Republican brethren; some of the counted-in members will go home, while others will contest the seats of their rivals in the capital."

The story of the child inmates of the Shepherd's Fold in New York, as told during the proceedings pending before the supreme court, reveals a terrible story of cruelty and privation. The little ones testified that they were insufficiently fed, made to do the hardest kind of work, cruelly beaten and generally ill-treated. Their emaciated appearance bore out their tale of suffering.

Charles Freeman, the Second Adventist who killed his five-year-old daughter in Pocomass, Mass., last May, has been adjudged insane by medical experts, and will be sent to a lunatic asylum. Freeman still persists in asserting that the sacrifice of his child was a just and proper act, and he demanded of him in a vision. It will be remembered that, after a prolonged revival in his sect, he awoke his wife in the early morning of May 1 last and told her that he had seen God in a vision, who had required of him that, as Abraham had obeyed the call to sacrifice Isaac, so should he offer up his little daughter Edith as a human sacrifice. Then, after both had prayed, the mother went back to her bed and Freeman sought a sharp knife. The five-year-old daughter slept in the next room. Bending over her as she slept, Freeman drove the knife through her heart. She opened her eyes and, as the father afterward freely related the circumstances, cried out, "Oh, Papa!" and died. Freeman lay down beside his wife again, and both slept peacefully until morning. He confidently expected that the child would rise from the dead on the third day. It was only by accident that the crime was disclosed.

Western and Southern States.

A New Orleans dispatch says the steamboat *Chambers*, with 2,100 bales of cotton, has been totally destroyed by fire fifteen miles above the mouth of the Red river. Eight lives were lost—two chamberlains, two cooks, two cabin boys, one fireman and one deck hand. The boat and cargo were valued at \$130,000.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that 700 colored emigrants from Louisiana and Mississippi, on their way to the West, arrived in that city during the past few days. Three hundred colored emigrants were in St. Louis at last accounts, awaiting aid to enable them to move on.

Majors E. A. Burke and H. J. Hearsey, well-known New Orleans journalists, fought a duel with pistols near the city a few days ago, but after two rounds had been fired friends interposed and the matter was amicably settled without any harm having been done.

During a fit of insanity Charles Ponder, thirty years of age, a Methodist preacher of New Albany, Ind., committed suicide by hanging himself.

Serious trouble is reported from Shenandoah county, Va., on account of the substitution of colored for white men by the proprietors of Columbia Furnace, near Edinburg, that county. Their work has been almost entirely run by white men, and when colored men were brought from other counties to replace them a collision occurred. Several persons were injured, and Governor Holliday ordered a company of militia to the scene of disturbance.

John H. Soper, a well-to-do farmer, who lived near Frederick, Md., deliberately committed suicide, without any apparent cause, by placing himself in front of a freight train. Colonel Nelson Truesler, United States district attorney, told dead a few nights ago in the Indianapolis opera house from apoplexy.

From Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, for minister to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, for minister to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, for minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, for minister to Mexico; and Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, for consul at Belfast.

The nomination of Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, for governor of Utah Territory, has been confirmed by the Senate.

A Washington dispatch says that daily advice is received from our minister to Colombia to the effect that the agents and friends of M. de Lesseps ridicule the probable efforts of this government to interfere with his Panama canal project in any way, and defiantly boast that France, either alone or conjointly with other European governments, is determined to own and construct the canal, and will furnish abundant means immediately to build it.

Among the patents issued at the patent office a few days ago was one to Thomas A. Edison for his electric light.

The majority report of the sub-committee on the Curtin-Yocum contest, in the twentieth Pennsylvania congressional district, declares the election of Yocum, the sitting member, null and void, and proposes a new election. The report is signed by three Democrats. The minority report sustains Yocum, and is signed by one Republican and one Democrat.

The statistician of the treasury department reports that the balance of trade for 1879 in favor of the United States was \$261,350,477. There was an excess of imports of specie amounting to \$67,400,000 during the year, leaving a net balance of trade amounting to \$183,950,477.

Secretary Schurz has summarily removed E. A. Hayt, commissioner of Indian affairs, for withholding certain facts concerning the conduct of affairs at the San Carlos Indian agency in Arizona.

Foreign News.

The island of Cuba has been visited by an earthquake which shook up the buildings in Havana and created great alarm. At San Christobal all the public buildings were laid in ruins and seventeen members of the civil guard were injured by falling walls.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the imperial throne of Russia, the Prince of Wales and German princes related to the Emperor will visit St. Petersburg with their numerous suits. All the German regiments of which the Czar is honorary commander will send deputations to St. Petersburg. The event, which takes place March 2, is to be made the occasion of an extraordinary celebration throughout Russia.

South African dispatches report that three hundred lives were lost at Lima, Peru, during the revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the government and Pirola's becoming dictator.

A cable dispatch says the strength of the British forces on the Afghan frontier has been greatly weakened by losses in battle and from sickness.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to an American banker that the needs of the famine-stricken of Ireland grow every day more pressing.

The Czar of Russia will create a ministry of commerce, and has finally resolved to reorganize the police, placing it also under a separate ministry.

The English newspaper at Constantinople has been suspended by the Turkish authorities, for criticizing recent honors bestowed upon the Turkish minister of police.

Francisco Gonzales, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, of Italy, has been adjudged insane by physicians appointed to examine him.

General Garibaldi has just been married to Donna Francesca at Capri.

Large petroleum wells have been discovered in Hanover, and a dispatch says the existence of a basin as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania is regarded as beyond doubt by mining experts.

Six internationalists have been arrested at Barcelona, Spain, and a number of revolutionary papers have been seized.

At Ottawa, Ont., a gentleman who had been taken to a hospital, stricken down with smallpox, apparently died and his body was hurriedly put into a coffin and conveyed to the cemetery, where a grave had been prepared. As the sexton and others were about to lower the coffin into the grave a groan was heard, and the coffin lid being opened it was found that the patient had revived. He was taken back to the hospital and in the evening was in a fair way of recovery.

Professor James De Mille, the well-known novelist, died at Halifax, N. S., a few days since, aged about forty-eight years.

About a dozen persons were killed or wounded by an explosion in a colliery at Meissen, Saxony.

The lake of Zurich in Switzerland is frozen over for the fourth time in the present century.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee on Education and Labor reported favorably the education bill incorporating a national education association and report upon any educational subject, without compensation, when called upon by any department of the government to do so.

Mr. Garland from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide that all persons sentenced to imprisonment by the United States courts shall be confined in the prison of the State wherein they were tried and convicted.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to repay to the State of Georgia \$27,175, money advanced by said State for the defense of her frontier against the Indians from 1795 to 1818.

Mr. Butler has introduced a bill to authorize the secretary of war to adjust and settle the accounts between the State of South Carolina and the United States government.

Mr. Bayard made a long speech in favor of his resolution withdrawing the legislative power of the greenbacks. The resolution has been reported adversely from the committee on finance, and Mr. Bayard spoke in support of the views of the minority of that committee.

Petitions of ex-soldiers and sailors for the passage of the Weaver bill to pay such persons the difference in value between greenbacks and gold were presented by Messrs. Pennington, Cameron and Cameron.

Majority and minority committee reports on the bill for the relief of General Fitz-John Porter have been presented.

On the day set apart for the delivery of eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Chandler eulogies on the dead Senator were delivered by Messrs. Ferry, Anthony, Bayard, Blaine, Logan, Morrill, Blair, Cameron and Baldwin.

Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution that a committee of nine Senators be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and that all papers, documents and information relating to said subject be referred to said committee, and that it be authorized to act concurrently with any similar committee of the House of Representatives, and be authorized to employ a clerk.

Petitions have been presented of claimants to the unappropriated balance of the General award; of ex-soldiers against the passage of the Senate bill for examination in pension cases, and of the vessel owners and captains' association of Philadelphia against any change in the navigation laws.

Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence by an exhibition of the arts and manufactures and the products of mines, to be held in New York in 1893.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported with sundry amendments the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported with amendments the bill authorizing the conversion of national gold bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to amend section five of the act of March 3, 1875, granting railroads right of way through public lands of the United States.

House.

Mr. Mason has introduced a bill (by request) to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau in the United States. The bill incorporates Thurlow Weed, Cardinal McCloskey and twenty-eight others, as such bureau. The capital stock of which shall be not less than \$1,000,000, and may be increased. And the object of which is to be the encouraging, promoting and conducting of emigration from the over-crowded cities and other districts of the United States, and from Great Britain and other parts of Europe to the several States and Territories of the United States needing emigrants, and for other humane and commercial purposes.

Mr. Kelley's motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring the negotiating by the President of a commercial treaty, fixing the rates of duties, as an infraction of the constitution and an invasion of the highest prerogative of the House, was carried by a vote of 175 yeas to 62 nays—the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. Manning has introduced a bill to reorganize the supreme court. The bill provides for the increase of justices of the supreme court to twenty-one.

Mr. Ross has introduced a bill appointing General George B. McClellan manager of the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteers.

Mr. Urner has introduced a bill for a "Star Spangled Banner."

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument at Yorktown, Va., and \$2,000 to enable the committee on the Yorktown celebration to make all the necessary arrangements for such a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Yorktown as shall be deemed the historical significance of the occasion, was reported by Mr. Goode and passed.

On motion of Mr. Morse the Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of a new site for the United States Naval Observatory, was passed, with an amendment providing that if practicable the site shall be on an even degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

Eulogies on the late Senator Chandler were delivered by Messrs. Newberry, Williams, Hubbell, Crago, Brewer, Robinson, Burrows, Hawley, Dannel, Stone, Keiser, Conger, Briggs, Barber, Willis and Garfield.

The bill appropriating \$4,100 for the erection of a monument to General Herkimer, of revolutionary fame, has been passed.

Mr. Warner, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back, with amendments, the bill to stop paper inflation, and providing for the needed increase of the volume of currency by the free coinage of gold and silver and the issue of gold and silver certificates. Ordered to be printed and recommended.

The bill declaring all public roads and highways post roads was passed by 134 yeas to 97 nays.

A Humorist's Advice to Young Men.

Did you ever sit down, Telemachus, and contemplate for an hour or two, the beauty of silence? You will appreciate its beauty and its blessing, my son, as you grow older. Some time when you want to think and the bore who is with you wants to talk; some time when your ears have been dinning into partial paralysis by the man who always will talk to you in the railroad car; some time when a man has been talking politics to you when he knows you hate politics; some time when he has been telling you all about himself or trying to find out all about yourself, then you will know, my son, how beautiful is silence. How like a beacon it comes to soothe your ruffled spirit; falling on your tortured soul softly as the twilight shadows, and you love her with a love that is adoration, and on the altars of your grateful heart you burn before her noiseless shrine the voiceless incense of your worship. All through your life, my boy, cultivate flashes of silence.

Now and then an hour of contemplation is worth a week of talk. The friend you love is all the dearer to you when you sit and hold his hand (if that is his gender, my son) and can say nothing to him. When you meet a stranger, my son, who can talk eleven hours a day, avoid him and don't shoot him if you can possibly get rid of him by lawful means. And, one parting word, Telemachus, don't talk to a man in a railroad car. He is never, at least rarely, thankful to you. Railway conversation is always tiresome; the listener has to strain his ears to hear, the talker has to strain his voice to speak; if you speak too loud, everybody can hear you; if you speak too low, you can't hear each other. Never talk to people on the train, strangers or friends, unless you have something to say, and then say it and close your shell. Don't, don't, don't talk in the mere effort to pass away the time. You will only make the hours infinitely heavier. Of course, circumstances and the people you meet, their habits and varying dispositions will show you when and where to make liberal exceptions to these rules, but don't talk, never, never talk on the train to the man who doesn't want to talk, and only keeps up his part of the conversation from courtesy. And if you can't tell when a man doesn't really want to talk with you, my son, you had better get a position as teacher in some asylum for the deaf and dumb, and learn to lose your voice entirely, as fast as you can.

—Burlington Hawkeye.

Journalism in Paris.

They have a peculiar way of carrying on journalism in Paris. A printer leases a large building, in which he puts down a steam engine and several presses. A capacious room, centrally situated, is set apart for the compositors, and offices in various parts of the establishment are placed at the disposal of the editorial staffs of the journals that are printed on the premises. Some of these papers may have their own compositors and their own types—that is a matter of arrangement; but everything is set up in the common room and printed in the landlord printer's presses. As the compositors of the various journals are only separated from each other by imaginary divisions awkward accidents occasionally befall. In the hurry of going to press or in the dim light (French composing-rooms being rarely fitted up with gas) it, sometimes happens that "copy" goes astray or paragraphs get mixed; and the readers of a Clerical-Legitimist organ may be horrified at seeing in the columns of their favorite and highly respectable paper part of a ranting Republican or glib Voltairean article, originally written for its free-thinking contemporary, which, though at the opposite pole of politics and theology, is edited in the next room and printed on the same press. —New York Sun.

On cold nights in the winter, when bedclothes were scarce, people used to spread over the top quilt a number of distended newspapers, which formed a very warm additional protection. But now the very bedclothes may be made out of paper. The new "Charlaine" paper blankets are said to be just as warm as two pairs of woolen blankets, light, cleanly and very cheap; and moreover they secure free ventilation, hitherto unobtainable under paper coverings.

What an Old Horseshoe Brings.

"I saw a funny sight in the street just now," said Mr. Patterson to his friend Mr. Johnson, in the Fifth Avenue hotel barber shop, last Monday afternoon. "I met an elegantly dressed lady carrying in her hand an old horseshoe covered with mud. I suppose she had just found it, and was carrying it home for good luck."

"Good luck!" replied Mr. Johnson; "don't talk to me about old horseshoes and good luck. About a month ago my wife and I were returning from church, one Sunday, when, just in front of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in Fifteenth street, a horse which was being driven at a lively gait threw a shoe and it went tringing along the pavement. 'Go get that shoe,' said my wife, 'and we will keep it for good luck.' I picked it up, utterly ruining one of my gloves in doing so, as it was covered with mud. This I was going to wipe off on the curb, but my wife cried out, 'Oh, don't do that, for if you do, you will wipe off all the good luck.' So I lugged the old thing all the way home, and over the door we hung it, mud and all. The next morning I went down to the store wondering what my first streak of good luck would be. Before night I had a misunderstanding with my employer—with whom I had been for several years—we both got hot, and the result was that he gave me notice that after the first of January he would discontinue my services. A few days afterward my wife went to do some shopping, and lost her pocketbook, containing all the money we had been saving for a long time to spend for holiday presents and amusements. In fact, for about two weeks everything went against me, and I was in hot water all the time. Finally, I said to my wife one day that I believed it was that old horseshoe that was to blame for it all; and that I was bound to take it down and put it back in the street just where I found it, so I did. The very next morning my employer sent for me to come and see him in his private office. He said he had been mistaken in the matter about which we had differed, apologized for what he had said, hoped there would be no more hard feelings about it, and wound up by engaging me for another year at an increased salary. I went home that night feeling better natured than I had for weeks. I told my wife of my good luck, and then she took from her pocket a letter which she had that day received from her father, notifying her that he was going to send her check for five hundred dollars for a present. In fact, I have had only good luck since I threw away that old horseshoe. They may bring luck to some folks, but my wife and I don't want any horseshoes in ours, you bet. —New York Star.

In converting timber into pulp suitable for manufacture into paper the wood, after having been split and divided into four-foot lengths, is thrown amid the swiftly-revolving steel knives of a circular fan-like hopper, and quickly reduced to fine chips, which are fanned up into a loft and then shoveled into two steel digesters, each of which holds four to six tons. Soda ash and other chemicals are added, the steam, varying in different mills from 100 to 200 pounds pressure to the square inch, is turned on and the chips are cooked until the fibers are completely disintegrated. The chemicals are next drained off by washing out the pulpy mass into vats, and after it has become solid it is washed out again and pumped up into the engines and beaten. The usual process of paper-making then follows.

A Warranted Rubber Boot.

The "Canoe" Rubber Co., of New Haven, Conn., is making a new rubber boot, which is just what out-door men have long been looking for, viz., one that is warranted. These boots are called the "95" Per Cent. Sterling Rubber Boot. They warrant them three months, and if your boot cracks or gives way in that time, you can secure a new pair free of charge, provided the boots have had fair usage.

That there may be no question about the three months, when you buy the "95" Boots, the storekeeper punches the date in the top of the leg, in spaces provided for that purpose, and the warrant begins from that date and cannot be disputed. These "95" Per Cent. Boots are as pure as can be made, and will last six months' hard wear. The exposed portions are doubled, and the soles are half an inch thick, of solid rubber, and will outwear three pairs of any other rubber boots. Illustrated catalogues with full particulars are supplied by the "Canoe" company on application, or the boots can be seen in street stores.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the only nasal surgeon in the United States who devotes all his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet free.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or in any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Ladies' and children's shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Hoof Stiffeners are used. For sore throat, gargle with "Fiso's" Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

C. Ginzburg's Corn Search for Paste, etc.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.—Do not let the terrible CATARRH, which positively cures Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Vagina, Indisposition or Flooding, Painful Suppression and Irregular Menstruation, etc. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with full particulars, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Uxma, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—60 cts per bottle.

A Gentleman.

An American strolled into an English commercial inn, such as is reserved for commercial travelers or "drummers" only. The parlors of such inns are patented to this nomadic class. The American found the parlor empty and sat down in it and ordered refreshments. In a few minutes a man entered, tipped his head, and said, curtly: "What line?" "Line?" inquired the American. "I don't understand you."

The man stared at our friend an instant and exclaimed with countenance between resentment and awe: "I beg your pardon! But you are a gentleman?"

"I hope I am," replied the American.

"Here, here! landlord—landlord, I say, turn! this person out! He's a gentleman!"

Cuba's slaves are being emancipated by the gradual process, all over fifty-five years of age being liberated immediately, while the others are to be set free within ten years.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Glorious and invaluable remedy." —Press.

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

ALLENS LUNG BALM
THE GREAT THROAT LUNG REMEDY
CURES CONSUMPTION ASTHMA
COUGHS CROUP BRONCHITIS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
SAVING THE LOG.

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NOTE.—One W. W. Giles, of W. W. Giles, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., advertises that he has an infringement suit against us, which is false. We hope to soon bring this raving Gile into justice. Send for particulars.

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The most northerly seed farms on the American Continent. North seed is the best seed to grow in the summer. The product will come to maturity. Scientists say, and facts sustain the theory, that owing to the prolonged daylight of the summer months of the north, plants grown in high latitudes excel all others in early maturity, rich essential oils, deep green foliage, and aromatic fragrance. The Amber Seed Farm, the best of the North Star Seed Farms, is located far north as Manitoba, Minn. Early Gem Peas, Noddy Barter Peas and the Noddy Bean. Write to us for seed for 4th annual Catalogue, now ready—free.

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New Organ 10 Steps, Gold Golden Tones, \$100. 9 Steps, \$80. 8 Steps, \$60. 7 Steps, \$40. 6 Steps, \$20. 5 Steps, \$10. 4 Steps, \$5. 3 Steps, \$2. 2 Steps, \$1. 1 Step, \$0.50. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, D. C.

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\$10,000 will be paid to any person who can supply a lamp fitted with our PATENT SAFETY LAMP. TACHMENT.

Prevent dripping and heating. Send for descriptive circular, with size of collar and depth of shade. Address: S. S. Newton's Safety Lamp Co., 13 West Broadway, New York.

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Any man, woman, or child, who is afflicted with any of the following diseases, send for a copy of our book, "Truth is Mighty," which will tell you the truth about them. Address: Truth is Mighty Co., New York.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Female Weakness.
No better remedy in the whole materia medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unerring certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and vitality. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhoea or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, VEGETINE can be recommended without qualification. The great prevalence of these diseases, and the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom in the past to use the overpowering and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try VEGETINE, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.
GREENVILLE, ILL., July 25, 1878.
H. B. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine, and as a blood purifier. I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

Mrs. MARIA HOBSON.

Scrofula's Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.
H. B. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier. Dr. W. ROSE, Druggist, Sep. 1, 1878. Wilton, Io.

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